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SECTION 4.18 - PUBLIC SERVICES

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4.18.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes existing public services (fire protection, law enforcement, emergency medical services, schools, and libraries) provided in the Project region, and evaluates potential impacts to those services that would result from the proposed Project (Alternative 2), a "No Action/No Project" alternative (Alternative 1), and five Project alternatives (Alternatives 3-7). This evaluation also considers whether the proposed Project and the alternatives would require the development of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.

4.18.1.1 Relationship of Proposed Project to Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR

This section (**Section 4.18**) provides a stand-alone assessment of the potentially significant public services-related impacts associated with the development facilitated by the proposed Project and the associated alternatives; however, the previously certified Newhall Ranch environmental documentation provides important information and analysis pertinent to this EIS/EIR. The Project components would require federal and state permitting, consultation, and agreements that are needed to facilitate development of the approved land uses within the Specific Plan site and that would establish spineflower preserves within the Project area, also facilitating development in the VCC and portions of the Entrada planning areas. Due to this relationship, the Newhall Ranch environmental documentation, findings, and mitigation, as they relate to public services, are summarized below to provide context for the proposed Project and alternatives.

Sections 4.16 (Education), 4.17 (Police Services), 4.18 (Fire Services and Hazards), and 4.19 (Libraries) of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) identified and analyzed the existing conditions, potential impacts, and mitigation measures associated with public services for the Specific Plan area. In addition, Section 5.0 of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) identified and analyzed the potential public services-related impacts and mitigation measures associated with construction and operation of the approved WRP, which would treat the wastewater generated by the Specific Plan. The Newhall Ranch mitigation program was adopted by Los Angeles County in findings and in revised Mitigation Monitoring Plans for the Specific Plan and WRP.

The Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) concluded that Specific Plan implementation would result in significant impacts to public services, but that the identified mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to below levels of significance. The Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR also recommended the implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5, SP-4.17-1, SP-4.18-1 through SP-4.18-4, and SP-4.19-1 to address the potential significant impacts to public services identified in the document.¹ In addition, the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) recommended the implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-5.0-60 through SP-5.0-67 to mitigate impacts to fire and sheriff services to a less-than-significant level. Los Angeles County found that adoption of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce the identified potentially significant effects to less-than-significant levels.

¹ References to mitigation measures included in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR are preceded by "SP" in this EIS/EIR to distinguish them from other mitigation measures discussed herein.

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Table 4.18-1 summarizes the Specific Plan and WRP impacts on public services, the applicable mitigation measures, and the significance findings after the mitigation is implemented.

Table 4.18-1 Impacts to Public Services Caused by Implementation of the Specific Plan and WRP		
Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
Specific Plan Public Services Impacts -		
<p>Fire – The Specific Plan would significantly increase the demand for fire protection in terms of fire suppression, paramedic, and fire prevention services without mitigation. The applicant proposed to reserve two sites for fire stations within the Specific Plan site and upgrade the Del Valle Fire Training Center to an operating fire station in order to ensure that adequate service is available to the Specific Plan site. In addition, in order to avoid significant wildland fire impacts, the applicant proposed to keep all but 15 residential units out of the High Country SMA and implement a Wildfire Fuel Modification Program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.18-1 (preparation and implementation of a Wildlife Fuel Modification Plan meeting specified requirements); • SP-4.18-2 (provision of sufficient water flow capacity and pressure at each subdivision and site plan); • SP-4.18-3 (compliance with all applicable building and fire codes and hazard reduction programs); • SP-4.18-4 (applicant will fund the construction and development of three fire stations with specified amenities in lieu of developer fees, including the dedication of the sites). 	Not significant
<p>Sheriff - The Specific Plan would significantly increase the demand for police protection and traffic-related services in terms of personnel and equipment. These demands, however, would be met through the allocation of revenue generated by Specific Plan build-out to the Sheriff's Department.</p> <p>The Specific Plan also would increase demands on the California Highway Patrol (CHP). However, increased revenues generated by Specific Plan build-out would be available to the CHP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.17-1 (applicant shall incorporate the Sheriff Department's design requirements in order to reduce service demands and ensure adequate public safety within the tract designs). 	Not significant
<p>Schools – The Specific Plan would significantly impact school capacity and facilities without mitigation. In order to provide more efficient services, the Specific Plan reorganized school district boundaries. Under the Specific Plan, public elementary school education would be provided by the Newhall School District, while public middle and high school education would be provided by the William S. Hart Union High School District. Approximately 5,714 elementary students, 1,610 middle school students, and 2,750 high school students would be generated with development of the Specific Plan. Neither the Newhall, nor Castaic Union, nor William S. Hart</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.16-1 (applicant shall reserve five elementary, one middle school, and one high school site); • SP-4.16-2 (compliance with the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land and Farming Company and the Newhall School District); • SP-4.16-3 (compliance with the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land and Farming Company and the William S. Hart Union High School District); 	Not significant

**Table 4.18-1
Impacts to Public Services Caused by Implementation of the Specific Plan and WRP**

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>Union High School Districts have the capacity to accommodate the students. Thus, the Specific Plan reserved land for five elementary school sites, one junior high school site, and one high school site within its boundaries to accommodate these students, and the applicant entered into school facilities funding agreements with the school districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.16-4 (compliance with the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land and Farming Company and the Castaic Union School District); and • SP-4.16-5 (compliance with the statutory school fee for commercial/industrial square footage set forth in the California Government Code). 	
<p>Libraries –Implementation of the Specific Plan would create a significant impact to demand for library items and facilities. The Specific Plan would create demand for a 23,983 sf facility with 137,048 items (books, magazines, periodicals, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.19-1 (applicant will fund the construction and development of two libraries, and dedicate property for the libraries in lieu of the land component of the County's library facilities mitigation fee). 	Not significant
Specific Plan Cumulative Public Services Impacts -		
<p>Fire - Increased cumulative development demands would not be significant due to mandated compliance with the developer fee mitigation program, which is a County funding mechanism, imposed on all new development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation recommended. 	Not significant
<p>Sheriff - Increased cumulative development demands would be met by increasing staffing and equipment with funds accrued from increased taxes and fees paid by new development. Therefore, the cumulative impact would be less than significant.</p>		
<p>Schools - The Specific Plan, in combination with other expected development, would result in a significant cumulative impact. However, as development would be required to provide its share of school funding under a state-mandated program, cumulative impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>		
<p>Libraries - Increased cumulative demands would be met on a project-by-project basis, in accordance with the County's mitigation fee program.</p>		

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**Table 4.18-1
Impacts to Public Services Caused by Implementation of the Specific Plan and WRP**

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
WRP Public Services Impacts -		
<p><i>Fire</i> – Although implementation of the WRP would not create significant fire impacts to facilities or services, construction of the WRP would increase traffic near the site, but implementation of routine construction traffic controls would ensure that adequate access is maintained. During operation, the WRP would place an incremental, but less-than-significant demand on fire services. Because the WRP would be required to prepare and implement a risk management prevention plan, impacts relative to accidental chemical releases would be less than significant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-5.0-64 (preparation of a construction traffic management plan required if SR-126 is still a two-lane highway during construction phase); • SP-5.0-65 (applicant must consult with the Fire Department and its Hazardous Materials Unit to optimize ability to provide assistance in the event of a hazardous materials incident); • SP-5.0-66 (worker safety programs per California OSHA requirements); and • SP-5.0-67 (implementation of an Integrated Emergency Response Plan). 	Not significant
<p><i>Sheriff</i> - Although implementation of the WRP would not create significant sheriff impacts to facilities or services, construction of the WRP would increase traffic near the site during working hours, but implementation of routine construction traffic controls would ensure adequate access for emergency vehicles would be maintained. During operation, the WRP would place an incremental, but less-than-significant demand on sheriff services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-5.0-60 (preparation of a construction traffic management plan required if SR-126 is still a two-lane highway during construction phase); • SP-5.0-61 (applicant must consult with the CHP and Sheriff's Department to optimize ability to provide assistance in the event of a hazardous materials incident); • SP-5.0-62 (worker safety programs per California OSHA requirements); and • SP-5.0-63 (implementation of an Integrated Emergency Response Plan). 	Not significant
<p><i>Schools</i> - Implementation of the WRP would not create significant school impacts to facilities or services,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation recommended. 	Not significant
<p><i>Libraries</i> - Implementation of the WRP would not create significant library impacts to facilities or services,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation recommended. 	Not significant

Source: Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) and Newhall Ranch Revised Additional Analysis (May 2003).

4.18.1.2 Relationship of Proposed Project to VCC and Entrada Planning Areas

4.18.1.2.1 VCC Planning Area

The SCP component of the proposed Project, if approved, would facilitate development in the VCC planning area. The VCC is reliant on the SCP and associated take authorizations, and would not be developed without the take authorizations due to grading constraints. The VCC planning area is the remaining undeveloped portion of the VCC commercial/ industrial complex currently under development by the applicant. The VCC was the subject of an EIR certified by Los Angeles County in April 1990 (SCH No. 1987123005). The applicant recently has submitted to Los Angeles County the last tentative parcel map (TPM No. 18108) needed to complete build-out of the remaining undeveloped portion of the VCC planning area. The County will require preparation of an EIR in conjunction with the parcel map and related project approvals; however, the County has not yet issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the EIR or released the EIR. **Table 4.18-2** summarizes the VCC's impacts on public services, the applicable mitigation measures, and the significance findings after mitigation from the previously certified VCC EIR (April 1990). The VCC EIR did not consider impacts to schools, emergency medical services, and library services because impacts were forecast to be less than significant.

**Table 4.18-2
Impacts to Public Services Caused By VCC Implementation**

VCC Impact Description	VCC Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>Project Public Services Impacts -</p> <p><i>Fire</i> - Project implementation would require annexation into the consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County, and additional personnel, equipment, and facilities. The project also would reduce incrementally the current level of fire protection and response times and would result in potentially significant impacts without mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project-related tax base expansion to fund improvements; • compliance with standard requirements of the Fire Department; • development of the site to reduce the risk of brush fires; improved site access; • participation in a fire mitigation funding program once operative in the region. 	<p>Not significant</p>
<p><i>Sheriff</i> - Project development would create an additional burden in a heavily used service area, requiring the provision of additional officers, support equipment, and facilities and would result in potentially significant impacts without mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project-related tax base expansion to fund improvements; • roadway improvements to improve response times; • on-site security services and minimized concealment. 	<p>Not significant</p>
<p>Cumulative Public Services Impacts -</p> <p><i>Fire</i> - The VCC project in conjunction with other regional projects would generate a demand for additional fire stations and associated support equipment and personnel in order to maintain acceptable response times. Future development projects would be required to participate in a pro rata funding mechanism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further mitigation recommended. 	<p>Not significant</p>

**Table 4.18-2
Impacts to Public Services Caused By VCC Implementation**

VCC Impact Description	VCC Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p><i>Sheriff</i> - Regionally, the VCC project and related projects would require an additional 154 officers. Improvement financing would be based upon a pro rata share of the County tax base until the Sheriff's Department identified additional measures to insure adequate service and/or an additional financing program is established.</p>		
<p>Source: VCC EIR (April 1990).</p>		

4.18.1.2.2 Entrada Planning Area

The applicant is seeking approval from Los Angeles County for planned residential and nonresidential development within the Entrada planning area. The SCP component of the proposed Project would designate an area within Entrada as a spineflower preserve. If approved, the SCP component would include take authorization of spineflower populations in Entrada that are located outside of the designated spineflower preserve area. Thus, the planned residential and nonresidential development within portions of the Entrada planning area is reliant on the SCP and associated take authorizations, and those portions would not be developed without the take authorizations. The applicant has submitted to Los Angeles County Entrada development applications, which cover the portion of the Entrada planning area facilitated by the SCP component of the proposed Project. However, as of this writing, the County has not yet issued a NOP of an EIR or released an EIR for Entrada. As a result, there is no underlying local environmental documentation for the Entrada planning area at this time.

4.18.2 METHODOLOGY

Public service providers in the Project region were contacted to determine operational service levels and if there are any existing service deficiencies. The demand for public services due to the development facilitated by the proposed Project and the alternatives was then estimated and compared to the ability of the service providers to meet anticipated demand. If Project-related public service mitigation measures/conditions of approval have been adopted previously, those requirements were considered as well.

4.18.3 REGULATORY SETTING

The regulatory framework for the public services analysis generally consists of a requirement to provide an adequate supply of services (as individually defined by each service provider) to existing and future customers. More specifically, state and local mandates require an applicant to ensure that adequate public services are available to serve a proposed project.

4.18.3.1 Federal

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. NEPA and associated CEQ guidelines require federal agencies to carry out their regulations, policies, and programs in accordance with NEPA's policies of environmental protection (42 U.S.C. §§ 4322 *et seq.*; 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1 *et seq.*). The Corps, as the NEPA lead agency, has the responsibility for administering this requirement.

4.18.3.2 State

California Environmental Quality Act. Under CEQA, a lead agency is required to evaluate potential significant environmental impacts that may result from a proposed project, including impacts related to public services. The CDFG, as the CEQA lead agency, has the responsibility for administering this requirement.

The Subdivision Map Act. The Subdivision Map Act (Gov. Code, §§ 66410 *et seq.*) sets forth general provisions, procedures, and requirements for the division of land, including the provision of public services.

4.18.3.3 Local

Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. As discussed in **Section 2.0**, Project Description, of this EIS/EIR, the approved Specific Plan provides the zoning framework for development within the Specific Plan site. With adoption of Los Angeles County General Plan Amendment No. 94-087-(5) on May 27, 2003, the Specific Plan was found to be consistent with the policies of the Los Angeles County General Plan and Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan.

Los Angeles County General Plan. The Los Angeles County General Plan establishes a comprehensive statement of public policy guiding long-term development and resource protection for all incorporated lands within the County. Several elements of the General Plan address regional issues related to public services, including the Housing, Transportation, and Water and Waste Management Elements.

Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan. The Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, in conjunction with other elements of the Los Angeles County Plan, is a coordinated statement of public policy by Los Angeles County for use in making decisions relating to the future land uses within the Santa Clarita Valley. The Plan, Chapter 2, Infrastructure and Community Services, includes the Circulation and Human Resources Elements that serve as a guideline to identify existing services and programs and the need for new services for all members of the community.

4.18.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides an overview of the existing conditions related to the provision of public services to the Project area.

4.18.4.1 Fire Protection

Fire protection for the Project area and the surrounding vicinity is provided by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The County's Fire Department field operations are divided into eight field divisions.

Each field division comprises two to three battalions. The Santa Clarita Valley area is within Battalion 6, which includes the Project area and other unincorporated lands, as well as the city of Santa Clarita. The level of service provided for areas within Battalion 6 is determined by the County Fire Department. Nationally recognized response time targets for urban areas are five minutes for a basic life support unit (engine company) and eight minutes for an advanced life support unit (paramedic squad). (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004b.) The Fire Department currently is meeting these standards in the Project region. The Fire Department has designated the Specific Plan area, along with the off-site grading sites and utility corridor, as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004c.)

Nine fire stations and three fire camps provide fire protection services for the Santa Clarita Valley area. First alarm fire response to the Project area is provided by Stations 73, 76, 111, 124, and 149, which are located within five miles of the Project area boundaries. Station 123 is available to provide back-up support to these five stations in the event of a major fire emergency situation on and in the vicinity of the Project area. In addition, Station 104, located at 26201 Golden Valley Road, may provide back-up fire protection support. (Bustillos, 2007.) The County of Los Angeles Fire Department also maintains three fire camps with three fire crews, which include County jail inmate teams of twelve to fifteen fire laborers.

A description is provided below of the operational characteristics of the seven stations closest to the Project area, which are the most likely stations to respond to fire and medical emergencies. A three-person fire company consists of a captain, a firefighter specialist, and a firefighter. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004a.) A four-person fire company has one additional firefighter. If the station houses a paramedic squad, a paramedic fills one firefighter position on the engine.

Fire Station 73. Los Angeles County Fire Station 73, located at 24875 San Fernando Road, is approximately five and one-half miles from the eastern edge of the Project area and 11.1 miles from the western edge. The station maintains two fire engines supported by six firefighters, a four-man truck, a one-man water tender, and a patrol vehicle. As additional equipment, this station maintains a foam unit that is located on the water tender, which requires tandem operation with an engine. The response time to the eastern edge of the Project area from Station 73 is approximately 9.5 minutes and to the western edge it is 19.0 minutes. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004a.)

Fire Station 76. Los Angeles County Fire Station 76, located at 27223 Henry Mayo Drive, is approximately one-tenth of a mile from the eastern edge and five and seven-tenths of a mile from the western edge of the Project area. The station maintains one fire engine supported by four firefighters, and a hazardous materials unit. The hazardous materials unit serves the entire Santa Clarita Valley and, at the time of this writing, responds to fewer than ten incidents per month. The response time to the Project area from Station 76 is approximately two minutes to the eastern edge and approximately 9.8 minutes to the western edge. (Leninger, 2004.)

Fire Station 111. Los Angeles County Fire Station 111 is located at 26829 Seco Canyon Road and is approximately five and one-half miles from the eastern edge of the Project area and 11.1 miles from the western edge. The station maintains one fire engine and one paramedic squad, and is supported by three firefighters and two paramedics. The response time to the Project area from this station is 9.5 minutes to the eastern edge and 19.0 minutes to the western edge. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004a.)

Fire Station 123. Los Angeles County Fire Station 123 is located at 26321 North Sand Canyon Road in Canyon Country and is approximately 11 miles from the eastern edge of the Project area and 16.6 miles

from its western edge. The station maintains one fire engine and one patrol vehicle, and is supported by three firefighters. The response time to the Project area from this station is approximately 25 minutes to the western edge and seven to ten minutes to the eastern edge. (Whaling, 2007.)

Fire Station 124. Los Angeles County Fire Station 124 is located at 25870 Hemingway Avenue in Stevenson Ranch. The station maintains one three-person engine company and one two-person paramedic squad. Four firefighters and two paramedics support these units. The response time from this station to the Project area is approximately five minutes to the eastern edge and eight minutes to the western edge. (Lamc, 2007.)

Fire Station 149. Los Angeles County Fire Station 149 is located at 31770 Ridge Route in Castaic and is approximately four and two-tenths miles from the eastern edge of the Project area and nine and eight-tenths miles from the western edge. The station maintains one three-person fire company, one two-person paramedic squad, and a one-person patrol vehicle that is staffed only during severe fire weather. The response time to the Project area from this station is 7.2 minutes to the eastern edge and 16.8 minutes to the western edge. (Leninger, 2004.)

Fire Station 104. Los Angeles County Fire Station 104, located at 26201 Golden Valley Road, is approximately nine miles from the eastern edge of the Project area and 20 miles from the western edge. The current location of the fire station is temporary and construction of a permanent facility is expected to occur by 2017. (Bustillos, 2007.) Fire Station 104 would provide back-up support in the event of a major fire emergency situation in the vicinity of the Project area.

Los Angeles County Fire District Capital Plan. In response to increased demands for new facilities, equipment, and staffing created by new development, the County has implemented a Developer Fee Program to fund the purchase of station sites, the construction of new stations and facility improvements, and the funding of capital equipment. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004b.) The developer fees are adjusted annually by the County to reflect changing costs. As of November 2006, the developer fee is \$0.7946 per square foot of new development (includes residential, commercial, and industrial land uses) and is collected at the time building permits are issued. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2007.) Funding for staffing and operations comes from the Fire Department's share of local property taxes. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004b.) The Developer Fee Program also allows for funding and land dedication in lieu of developer fees. This fee, or an in-lieu donation, typically constitutes mitigation in full for development impacts. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004b.)

The Fire Department prepares a five-year Capital Plan to identify anticipated facilities that would be constructed during the five-year planning horizon. Two fire stations would be constructed upon implementation of the Specific Plan. The first station to be built would be in the Landmark Village area of the Specific Plan, and this is included in the most recent version of the Capital Plan. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2007.) This plan is updated annually. (Los Angeles County Fire Dept., 2004b.)

4.18.4.2 Law Enforcement

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff Station of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is responsible for providing general law enforcement to the Project area, while the California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides traffic control. The Sheriff Station is located near the intersection of Magic Mountain Parkway and Valencia Boulevard, at 23740 Magic Mountain Parkway in Valencia, approximately eight to nine miles from the Project. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept.,

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2004a.) The service area patrolled by this station is approximately 656 square miles, and generally is bound on the north by the Kern County line, on the east by the township of Agua Dulce, on the south by the Los Angeles city limits, and on the west by the Ventura County line. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004a.) The service area includes portions of the Angeles National Forest. While the Sheriff's Department does not regularly patrol the Angeles National Forest, they do respond to calls within the forest relating to events such as arson, airplane accidents, search and rescue, and murder. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2003a.) The Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff Station maintains a staff of 171 sworn deputies and serves a population of approximately 200,000. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004a.) Equipment and services provided through the station include 24-hour designated County cars, helicopters, search and rescue, mounted posse, and emergency operation centers.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department staff indicated that an officer-to-population ratio of one officer to every 1,000 residents provides the desired level of service for its service area. This ideal standard typically is applied in EIRs for proposed projects that are served by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as a means to develop a rough assessment of the project's impacts on police services. With current staffing of 171 sworn deputies assigned to the Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff Station, the existing service ratio is one deputy per every 1,169 residents. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004a.) Based on this information, current police services in the Santa Clarita Valley are considered less than adequate. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004b.)

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department also has established an optimal service response time of 10 minutes or less for emergent response incidents (a crime that is presently occurring and is a life or death situation), 20 minutes or less for priority response incidents (a crime or incident that is currently occurring but which is not a life or death situation), and 60 minutes or less for routine response incidents (a crime that has already occurred and is not a life or death situation). (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004b.) These response times represent the range of time required to handle a service call, which is measured from the time a call is received until the time a patrol car arrives at the incident scene. Response time is variable, particularly because the nearest responding patrol car may be located anywhere within the station's patrol area and may not necessarily respond directly from the station itself. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department estimates a current response time to the Project area of approximately 6 to 10 minutes for emergency calls, approximately 10 to 15 minutes for priority calls, and approximately 30 to 45 minutes for non-emergency calls. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004d.) Therefore, response times to the Project area are within the optimal (as defined by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department) response times. There are currently no calls for service to the Project area. (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., 2004b.)

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department also conducts search and rescue operations through its Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff Station. Search and rescue operations generally are conducted in mountainous terrain (*e.g.*, downed planes or lost hikers). The Santa Clarita Search and Rescue Team use the station's helicopter, and have access to the Antelope Valley Station's helicopter. Mutual aid agreements exist with other search and rescue teams located within and outside of Los Angeles County. These agreements are organized through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Search and rescue operations are funded by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Reserve Forces Bureau and private sources. Urban search and rescue operations (*e.g.*, rescues from building collapse) are performed by the County Fire Department.

Law Enforcement Fees for North Los Angeles County. On May 27, 2008, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted law enforcement fees for north Los Angeles County. This mitigation fee is for new residential, commercial, office, and industrial areas located within the unincorporated areas of north Los Angeles County (Santa Clarita, Newhall, and Gorman). In addition, Los Angeles County approved capital improvement/construction plans for law enforcement facilities for north Los Angeles County. Each of the law enforcement facility areas will have a separate fee, and the amount of the fee will be set at a base level sufficient to provide, or contribute to, a turnkey law enforcement facility and corresponding equipment that is in direct proportion to the population increases from new development that warrant or contribute to the need for a new facility. In areas where a building is not required, the fee will be used to augment existing service capacity through the purchase of equipment directly to serve the new population.

The amount of the fee established must be reviewed annually by the Sheriff's Department, in consultation with the County Auditor-Controller. On July 1 of each year, the fee in each law enforcement facility fee area must be adjusted based on the Engineering News Record-Building Construction Cost Index.

The related capital improvement/construction plans setting forth the approximate location, size, time of availability, and estimates of cost for the facilities and improvements to be financed with the fee for the Santa Clarita and Newhall areas will be annually updated by the Board of Supervisors.

County Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The Office is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from natural, manmade, and war-caused emergencies, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. The Office maintains the State Emergency Plan, which outlines the organizational structure for state management of the response to natural and manmade disasters. The Office also assists local governments and other state agencies in developing their own emergency preparedness and response plans, in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the State Emergency Plan, for earthquakes, floods, fires, hazardous material incidents, nuclear power plant emergencies, and dam breaks. Each jurisdiction is required to show the Office that it is in compliance with the SEMS through a number of measures, including having an up-to-date emergency management plan, which includes an emergency evacuation plan. Noncompliance with SEMS can result in the state withholding disaster relief from the noncomplying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster. The Office coordinates an emergency organizational network with the local Emergency Operations Centers in cities and counties.

The regional office of the Governor's Office of Emergency Service is located in Los Alamitos, and the Los Angeles County Emergency Operations Center is located in downtown Los Angeles. The County Office of Emergency Management has prepared the County's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, which details the coordination of County agencies during and after a catastrophic event and establishes the framework for the mutual aid agreements with the CHP, and federal, state, and other local governments. It also serves as the emergency management plan (including emergency evacuation plan) for the entire County. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted a revised plan on February 17, 1998.

The County's Emergency Operations Center is responsible for emergency operations in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services, 2003.)

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Should an emergency occur, the County Sheriff and Fire Departments provide the first response as well as the initial contact with other agencies that may need to be involved, such as the Red Cross. (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services, 2003c.)

Funding for the County's Emergency Operations Center is primarily from the County General Fund, with a small percentage coming from federal funds, which are funneled through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to the County Emergency Operations Center. (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services, 2003.) Currently, the County Emergency Operations Center's budget is \$5 million, with federal funding providing \$400,000, or eight percent, of the total budget. (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services, 2003.)

California Highway Patrol. The primary responsibility of the CHP is to patrol state highways and County roadways, enforce traffic regulations, respond to traffic accidents, and provide service and assistance for disabled vehicles. The secondary mission of the CHP is to provide assistance to all law enforcement agencies under emergency conditions. In the Santa Clarita Valley area, the CHP maintains a Mutual Aid Agreement with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services, 2003.)

The CHP provides traffic regulation enforcement for unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley and surrounding areas from its station located at 28648 The Old Road, near the interchange of I-5 and SR-126. This CHP station patrols a service area of approximately 700 square miles, which includes I-5, SR-126, SR-14, and all unincorporated areas and roadways. This service area extends westerly to the Ventura County line, east to Agua Dulce, north to SR-138 (and along SR-138 to Avenue 22 East), and south to SR-118.

The local CHP station is staffed by one captain, two lieutenants, eight sergeants, 66 officers, nine nonuniformed personnel, and 15 senior volunteers. (CHP, 2007.) A helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft, based at Fullerton Municipal Airport, currently serve the County of Orange area on a limited basis. As of August 2005, these aircraft also serve the Los Angeles County area on a limited basis. (CHP, 2007.) There are currently no plans to centrally base a helicopter to service Los Angeles County. (CHP, 2007.)

The local CHP station issued 927 citations, investigated 50 traffic collisions, and effected 28 arrests within the proximity of the Project area between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006. (CHP, 2007.) This includes SR-126 from I-5 to the County line, and also streets just north and south of SR-126 in the Project area. (CHP, 2007b.)

There are no long-range planning documents or uniform staffing requirements used by the CHP to project future need within each service area. Rather, each station determines its own staffing allocation relative to the geographical needs within the station area's boundaries based on the service area's unique requirements and budget constraints. (CHP, 2003a.) The local CHP station reviews its staffing allocation quarterly. (CHP, 2003a.) The CHP does not receive or base its deployment on the revenues that may be generated within its service area. The long-range planning for the CHP and future staffing needs are based on the needs of the entire state and budget constraints. (CHP, 2003c.) The primary funding source for CHP facilities and staffing is state motor vehicle registration and driver license fees. CHP headquarters determines the allocation of these fees to each service area. In response to the increased population growth in the Santa Clarita Valley, the local CHP station has submitted a request for 20

additional officer and two additional sergeant positions; however, due to budgetary constraints, no additional personnel are anticipated in the near future. (CHP, 2004.) In addition, the CHP station does not anticipate any increase in its equipment in the future (CHP, 2003c), and no upgrades to the CHP station are planned. (CHP, 2004.)

4.18.4.3 Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services to the Project area are provided by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and private ambulance companies. Emergency medical services include a system or services organized to provide rapid response to serious medical emergencies, including immediate medical care and patient transport to definitive care in an appropriate hospital setting. The nearest hospital that would support the emergency medical services is the Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital, located on 23845 McBean Parkway. This hospital has 217 patient beds and a trauma center. (Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital, 2007.)

4.18.4.4 Schools

The Castaic Union School District (Castaic District), the Newhall School District (Newhall District), and the William S. Hart Union High School District (Hart District) currently provide public elementary, junior high/middle school, and high school education to the Project area. The portion of the Project area north of the Santa Clara River is presently within the Castaic District, which provides elementary (kindergarten through fifth grade) and middle school (sixth through eighth grades) service, while the Specific Plan and Entrada planning area south of the Santa Clara River are within the Newhall District, which provides elementary school (kindergarten through sixth grade) service. The Hart District serves the Project area for high schools (ninth through twelfth grades), and the Specific Plan and Entrada planning area south of the Santa Clara River for junior high schools (seventh and eighth grades).

Newhall School District. The current enrollment and design capacities for the Newhall District are listed in **Table 4.18-3**.

**Table 4.18-3
Existing Design Capacities and Enrollments for the Newhall School District**

School	Grade Levels	Current Enrollment	Design Capacity
McGrath Elementary	K-6	642	672
Meadows Elementary	K-6	706	720
Newhall Elementary	K-6	669	816
Old Orchard Elementary	K-6	542	648
Oak Hills Elementary	K-6	530	950
Peachland Elementary	K-6	573	648
Pico Canyon Elementary	K-6	928	864
Stevenson Ranch Elementary	K-6	978	936
Valencia Valley Elementary	K-6	682	768
Wiley Canyon Elementary	K-6	735	864
Total		6,985	7,886

Source: Enrollment provided by California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit for the 2006-2007 school year. See *DataQuest*, California Department of Education, available online at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest> (last visited April 3, 2009). Design Capacity provided by Jaime Garcia, Castaic Union School District, telephone communication to Impact Sciences, Inc., June 24, 2004.

Total student enrollment in the Newhall District for the 2006-2007 school year was 6,985, which is within the design capacity of the district. However, two elementary schools within the district, Pico Canyon Elementary and Stevenson Ranch Elementary, are operating above their design capacities. To accommodate current and future students, the district opened Oak Hills Elementary School in the fall of 2005, with a permanent design capacity of 950 students. (Newhall Dist., 2005.) This school increased the district's capacity to 7,886 students.

Castaic Union School District. The current enrollment and design capacities for the Castaic District are listed in **Table 4.18-4**. Total student enrollment in the Castaic District for the 2006-2007 school year was 3,433, which is within the design capacity of the district.

Table 4.18-4
Existing Design Capacities and Enrollments for the Castaic Union School District

School	Grade Levels	Current Enrollment	Design Capacity
Castaic Elementary	K-5	776	750
Live Oak Elementary	K-5	750	750
Northlake Hills Elementary	K-5	728	750
Castaic Middle School	6-8	1,179	1,200
Total		3,433	3,450

Source: Enrollment provided by California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit for the 2006-2007 school year. See *DataQuest*, California Department of Education, available online at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest> (last visited April 3, 2009) Design Capacity provided by Jaime Garcia, Castaic Union School District, telephone communication to Impact Sciences, Inc., June 24, 2004.

William S. Hart Union High School District. The current enrollment and design capacities for the Hart District high schools are listed in **Table 4.18-5**. There are a total of six junior high schools and six high schools within the Hart District. Total student design capacity within the Hart District junior high and high schools is 23,124, within 503 permanent and 294 temporary (portable) classrooms. (Hart Dist., 2004.) Total student enrollment in the Hart District junior high and high schools in 2006-2007 school year was 21,673, which is 1,451 fewer students than can be accommodated by the Hart District. However, as indicated in **Table 4.18-5**, three high schools within the district are operating in excess of their design capacity. The recent openings of Golden Valley and West Ranch High Schools have increased the overall capacity of the Hart District. All high schools in the Hart District currently enroll grades nine through twelve, with the exception of West Ranch High School, which will enroll the first graduating class in fall 2007. In addition, the Hart District has planned to open Castaic High School between 2011 and 2014. Design capacity has not yet been identified for this school, but is anticipated to be near 2,600-student capacity. (Claire, 2007.)

Table 4.18-5
Existing Design Capacity and Enrollments
For the William S. Hart Union High School District

School	Grade Level	Current Enrollment	Design Capacity
Arroyo Seco Jr. High	7-8	1,196	1,589
La Mesa Jr. High	7-8	1,262	1,394
Placerita Jr. High	7-8	1,023	1,236
Rio Norte Jr. High	7-8	1,335	1,394
Sierra Vista Jr. High	7-8	1,343	1,221
Rancho Pico Jr. High	7-8	902	1,200
Canyon High	9-12	2,683	2,538
William S. Hart High	9-12	2,476	2,315
Saugus High	9-12	2,638	2,273
Valencia High	9-12	2,624	2,764
Golden Valley High	9-12	1,924	2,600
West Ranch High	9-12	2,267	2,600
Total		21,673	23,124

Source: Design Capacity data provided by Lorna Baril, William S. Hart Union High School District, correspondence to Impact Sciences, Inc., July 9, 2004, and January 11, 2005. Enrollment provided by California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit for the 2006-2007 school year. See *DataQuest*, California Department of Education, available online at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest> (last visited April 3, 2009)

4.18.4.5 Libraries

Library services for the Santa Clarita Valley, including the Project area, are provided by the County of Los Angeles Public Library system. The Santa Clarita Valley area is served by three County libraries (Valencia, Newhall, and Canyon Country) and a mobile library service, as described below:

Valencia Library. The Valencia Library, located at 23743 West Valencia Boulevard in Santa Clarita, serves as the main library within the Santa Clarita Valley and is located approximately six and one-half miles southeast of the intersection of Wolcott Way and SR-126. This library is a government publications repository. The library is approximately 23,966 square feet (sf) in size and contains more than 340,000 items (books, periodicals, audiocassettes, videos, *etc.*) in its collection. The library maintains a staff of 14 full-time employees and 40 part-time employees. The library is open Monday through Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Friday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Newhall Library. Newhall Library, located at 22704 West Ninth Street in Newhall, is located approximately 13 miles southeast of the Project area. The current collection is comprised of 81,117 books, 5,404 audio recordings including audio books, 4,686 video recordings and DVDs, and 73 magazine and newspaper subscriptions. The library also has a local history collection. The Newhall Library maintains a staff of four full-time employees and eight part-time employees. The library is open

Monday through Wednesday 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Thursday and Friday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Canyon Country Jo Anne Darcy Library. The Canyon Country Jo Anne Darcy Library, located at 18601 Soledad Canyon Road in Santa Clarita, approximately 10 miles east of the intersection of Wolcott Way and SR-126, also serves as a branch library to the Valencia Library. This library is approximately 17,000 sf in size (with more than 12,000 sf actively unutilized) and contains more than 117,000 items in its collection. The library maintains a staff of four full-time employees and 18 part-time employees. The library is open Monday through Wednesday 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Thursday and Friday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Santa Clarita Valley Bookmobile Mobile Library Services. A mobile library service is provided to the Project area and outlying areas of the Valley, such as Val Verde, Aqua Dulce, Acton, Castaic, and the Friendly Valley Senior Community. This mobile library consists of one vehicle and contains 14,350 items in its collection. The bookmobile maintains a staff of two full-time employees and one part-time employee.

Funding and General Level of Service. The County library has adopted service level guidelines of 0.5 gross sf, and 2.75 items (books, periodicals, audio cassettes, videos, *etc.*) per capita, (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2006.) At the time of this writing, Valley-wide library square footage totaled 41,672 sf with 563,729 library items available for review. This includes square footage from the Valencia Library, the Newhall Library, and the Canyon Country Jo Anne Darcy Library, and items from the collections at the Valencia Library, the Newhall Library, the Canyon Country Jo Anne Darcy Library, and the Santa Clarita Valley Bookmobile. Based on a Valley-wide population of 200,000 persons, the library facilities, books, and other materials in the Santa Clarita Valley area are at 0.21 sf per capita and 2.81 items per capita. Therefore, the Santa Clarita Valley area currently does not meet the County library's desired planning standard for available library space of 100,000 gross sf, but exceeds the standard for library items of 550,000.

Funding sources for the public library consist of, in descending proportions, property taxes, County General Fund allocation, a special tax, and revenue from fines, fees, and other miscellaneous sources. (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2004a.) For several years, the Board of Supervisors has made an allocation from the County General Fund. However, there is no guarantee of ongoing funding from the County General Fund. Decisions on library funding are made on an annual basis by the Board of Supervisors based on total available funding for all County services. The funding in the public library's operating budget does not provide for the replacement or the expansion of library facilities. Currently, the only funding available for the replacement or expansion of library facilities is that generated from the County's developer fee program. At the present time, the developer fees collected in the Santa Clarita Planning Area are insufficient for the construction of new facilities. (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2004a.)

In 1992, the state shifted property tax revenues from library operations to help finance education. In response to this lost revenue, in 1994, the County Board of Supervisors adopted a community facilities district for extended library services and facilities in the unincorporated areas of the County and twelve cities, including the unincorporated area of the Santa Clarita Valley. On June 3, 1997, Proposition L was passed by a two-thirds majority, which assessed a special yearly tax per parcel for library services. (Los Angeles County Public Library 1997.) Effective July 1, 2007, the yearly assessment was increased to

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\$26.75 per parcel. (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2006.) The assessment is increased annually on July 1. Proposition L currently affects the unincorporated areas, including the Project area, and 11 cities.

On October 27, 1998, the County Board of Supervisors established a minimum library fee of \$569.87 per residential unit on all new residential development to mitigate impacts to the County library under the County's Development Monitoring System. The County library's mitigation fee is subject to an annual Consumer Price Index adjustment on July 1 of each year. (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2003.) The library fee in Developer Fee Area 1, within which the Project site is located, is currently \$765.00 per dwelling unit. (Los Angeles Municipal Code, § 22.72.030.)

While demands for library services are not met by the County library system, other library resources may be available to area residents, including those located at local colleges (*e.g.*, College of the Canyons, Masters College, and California Institute of the Arts), high schools, and junior high schools. Public and private educational facilities have rules and regulations concerning availability of general public use of library facilities. These services augment County facilities by providing some residents alternative sources for library materials. Some of these library facilities charge a fee to use their materials, and their use can be restricted.

4.18.5 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The significance criteria listed below are derived from Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The Corps has agreed to use the CEQA criteria presented below for purposes of this EIS/EIR, although significance conclusions are not expressly required under NEPA. The Corps also has applied additional federal requirements as appropriate in this EIS/EIR. The impacts to public services would be significant if implementation of the proposed Project or its alternatives would:

1. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection.
2. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.
3. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.
4. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for Emergency Medical Services; and

5. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives for Library Services. The County of Los Angeles Public Library requires 0.50 gross square foot of library facilities space per capita, 2.75 items per capita,. If the project would cause levels of service to be below these standards, a significant impact would result.

4.18.6 IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES

4.18.6.1 Impacts of Alternative 1 (No Action/No Project)

Under Alternative 1, no action would be taken and the RMDP and SCP components of the proposed Project would not be implemented, and the associated facilitated development in the Specific Plan, VCC, and a portion of the Entrada planning area would not proceed. As a result, Alternative 1 would not result in any direct impacts to the environment. With respect to indirect and secondary impacts, no federal or state permits would be issued that would facilitate development within the Specific Plan, VCC, or a portion of the Entrada planning area. Therefore, Alternative 1 would not have the potential to affect public services, indirectly or otherwise, and would not result in any public services-related impacts.

4.18.6.2 Impacts of Alternative 2 (Proposed Project)

4.18.6.2.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP would not result in a permanent increase in population in the Project area. However, construction activities and construction workers may temporarily increase the demand for public services in the Project area.

Fire Protection/Medical Services. Fire services may be required during Project-related construction activities in the event of a fire or medical emergency. Construction activities would be temporary and would not create a substantial permanent increase in fire protection demand to the extent that existing facilities would require expansion or the construction of new facilities. Therefore, the proposed RMDP would result in a less-than-significant direct impact with respect to Significance Criteria 1 and 4.

Law Enforcement. Site development and construction would not normally require services from the Sheriff's Department, except in cases of trespassing, theft, and vandalism. Such activities at a construction site are not unusual, but occur occasionally and typically do not place substantial demands on law enforcement services. Construction activities would be short term and would not substantially or permanently increase demand for police protection to the extent that existing facilities would require expansion or the construction of new facilities. Therefore, the proposed RMDP would result in a less-than-significant direct impact with respect to Significance Criterion 2.

Libraries. Construction workers would not substantially or permanently increase the demand for library services to the extent that existing facilities would require expansion or the construction of additional libraries. Although the Santa Clarita Valley area currently is underserved with regard to library facilities and services, the use of libraries by construction workers would be on a short-term basis and would not

necessitate the need for expansion. Therefore, the proposed RMDP would result in a less-than-significant direct impact with respect to Significance Criterion 5.

Schools. Implementation of the RMDP has the limited potential to result in the temporary residence of construction workers in the Project area during a portion of the Project's construction period. Accordingly, there is a possibility that children of the construction workers may attend local schools. As described in **Tables 4.18-3, 4.18-4, and 4.18-5**, above, the local school districts currently have capacity to accommodate new students. The attendance of additional students as a result of RMDP construction activities on the Specific Plan site would be a temporary impact. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would result in a less-than-significant direct impact with respect to Significance Criterion 3.

Long-term impacts to schools would not occur because RMDP-related construction activities would not permanently increase the population of the Project area. Existing facilities would not need to be altered or expanded; therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would result in a less-than-significant direct impact with respect to Significance Criterion 3.

SCP Direct Impacts. The proposed SCP would dedicate 167.6 acres of privately-owned land to CDFG as spineflower preserves within the Specific Plan area and Entrada planning area. Implementation of the SCP would not increase population and would not increase the demand for public services. Therefore, implementation of the SCP would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.2.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of the proposed Project would facilitate build-out of the Specific Plan area, which would result in the development of 20,885 dwelling units and 5.55 million sf of nonresidential uses. A complete analysis of impacts associated with Specific Plan build-out on existing public services is presented in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR, and is summarized in **Subsection 4.18.1.1**.

4.18.6.2.2.1 *Fire Protection/Medical Services*

The Specific Plan area would be served by both existing and proposed fire stations. Section 4.18 of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) identified and analyzed existing conditions and potential impacts, and provided mitigation measures associated with fire protection services for the entire Specific Plan area. Previously adopted Specific Plan Mitigation Measures SP-4.18-1, SP-4.18-2, SP-4.18-3 and SP-4.18-4 (**Subsection 4.18.7**) apply to the Specific Plan development facilitated by the RMDP and the SCP.

Two new fire stations would be constructed within the Specific Plan area pursuant to the requirements of Mitigation Measure SP-4.18-4. The construction of these fire stations was discussed and analyzed in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR, which concluded that impacts related to the construction of new fire stations (*e.g.*, traffic, noise, air quality) would be mitigated with implementation of mitigation measures provided by the EIR. The applicant and the Fire Department have entered into a MOU to identify specific locations for the required fire stations, and plans are underway to construct the stations

to serve the future residents within the Specific Plan area. Additionally, the applicant and/or developer will be required to pay for the construction of other needed fire stations and certain equipment as required under the Developer Fee Program. As an alternative to the payment of fees, the Fire Department and the applicant may agree on a program whereby the applicant would construct and equip some or all of the fire stations. The improvements would meet all applicable state and county fire codes and ordinances.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts that may result from the development and use of new fire stations in urban areas located on the Specific Plan site would incrementally contribute to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR. It is anticipated that the required fire stations would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts.

Build-out of the Specific Plan would include the construction of residential, commercial, office, mixed uses, business parks, institutional uses, and public facilities in areas that are within a designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) required site-specific Wildfire Fuel Modification Plans during the processing of tentative subdivision maps for Newhall Ranch. In addition, mitigation measures adopted by Los Angeles County (SP-4.18-1 and SP-4.6-49) would reduce indirect impacts associated with wildland fire hazards to a less-than-significant level and no additional mitigation measures are required.

Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified impacts related to fire protection and emergency medical services, and the mitigation measures previously identified in the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) are still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level (see **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, SP-4.18-1, SP-4.18-2, SP-4.18-3, SP-4.18-4 (Specific Plan), and SP-5.0-63, SP-5.0-65, and SP-5.0-67 (Newhall Ranch WRP). No new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would have less-than-significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 and 4.

4.18.6.2.2.2 Law Enforcement

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Build-out of the Specific Plan would include construction of residences (single- and multi-family) and nonresidential uses, including commercial, retail, office, business park uses, fire stations, schools, and open areas. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department would provide general law enforcement for the Specific Plan area. It is anticipated that the demand for police services would increase substantially above current levels due to development on the Specific Plan site and resulting increase in population. After the Specific Plan area is built-out, approximately 64,535 additional residents would be located on the Specific Plan site and require law enforcement services. Without additional staffing and facilities, the projected population increase would decrease the existing level of service of the Sheriff's Department. The need for additional staffing could result in the need to expand or construct new facilities in the unincorporated areas of the Santa Clarita Valley.

During a preliminary assessment of the Specific Plan, prior to its approval by Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department staff estimated the Sheriff Department's additional staffing needs as a result of Specific Plan build-out to include:

- Two and one-half sergeants;
- Eleven patrol deputies;
- One school resource deputy to work with the high school administration and students (non-patrol);
- One community relations deputy (non-patrol);
- One SANE (Substance Abuse Narcotics Education) deputy (non-patrol), the cost of which might be borne by the school district, but is assumed to be borne by the County;
- Two and one-half detectives;
- One community service officer;
- Three station desk operations assistants;
- Three and one-half secretaries; and
- Two telephone operators.

This staffing need, therefore, includes 13.5 sworn patrol deputies, 6.5 sworn non-patrol deputies, and 8.5 civilian support personnel.

In addition to Specific Plan Mitigation Measure SP-4.17-1 (see **Subsection 4.18.7**), the following conditions of approval were adopted by the Los Angeles County in connection with its approval of the Specific Plan. These measures apply to the Specific Plan development facilitated by the RMDP.

- **Condition of Approval:** New tax revenues that would be generated by the Specific Plan development would be deposited in the County's General Fund and the State Treasury. These funds could be allocated to increase staff and equipment to meet future security and safety demands of the approved Specific Plan and cumulative development. Therefore, additional mitigation by the Specific Plan in the form of additional staff or equipment would not be required.
- **Condition of Approval:** As the Specific Plan area builds out, subdivision maps and site plans would be designed and engineered for the site. At that time, the Sheriff's Department may require specific measures for crime prevention purposes and for the security and safety of future residents and employees on the site.

Implementation of these measures will assure that as the Specific Plan is developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes are generated and deposited in the County's General Fund. Revenues generated by the development of the Specific Plan area would adequately cover the Sheriff Department's costs to provide law enforcement services to the Specific Plan area. The County Board of Supervisors is responsible for ensuring that adequate funding is directed to the Sheriff's Department and, specifically, the Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, so that the Sheriff's Department can provide adequate law enforcement services to the Specific Plan area.

Although the proposed Project would increase demands for Sheriff's services, these service demands will be met through the allocation of revenues collected from Specific Plan build-out. Should it be subsequently determined that a new sheriff station is required to adequately serve the Specific Plan area, potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the new station would contribute

incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan. These impacts are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that a new sheriff station would not substantially contribute to Project-related impacts to public services. Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified law enforcement impacts, and the mitigation measures previously identified by the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) are still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level (see above Conditions of Approval and **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, SP-4.17-1 and PS-1 (Specific Plan), and SP-5.0-61 (Newhall Ranch WRP)).

Nonetheless, as the Specific Plan projects are implemented (*e.g.*, Landmark Village, Mission Village, *etc.*) further mitigation will be imposed to fund capital facilities and equipment for the north Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. As stated above, on May 27, 2008, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted Law Enforcement Fees for north Los Angeles County, including the Santa Clarita Valley. This fee will provide sufficient revenues to pay for land acquisition, engineering, construction, installation, purchasing, or any other direct costs for capital law enforcement facilities and equipment needed to serve the new development in north Los Angeles County. Operational funding for the Sheriff's Department in the Santa Clarita Valley area and the rest of Los Angeles County is derived from various types of tax revenue (*e.g.*, property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees, *etc.*), which are deposited in the County's General Fund. The County Board of Supervisors then allocates the revenue for various County-provided public services, including Sheriff's services. As the Specific Plan projects are developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the County's General Fund and the State Treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the County's Sheriff's Department during the County's annual budget process to maintain staffing and equipment levels in the Santa Clarita Valley to adequately serve project-related increases in service-call demands.² No new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would have less-than-significant impacts related to the provision of law enforcement services by Los Angeles County.

California Highway Patrol. As described in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR, due to population increases generated by the Specific Plan, demands for CHP services on the area's highways would increase due to the additional vehicular traffic. The current CHP office is located near the interchange of I-5 and SR-126. CHP has jurisdiction over these two freeways within the Project area. Given that traffic along both freeways would increase with development of the Specific Plan, the existing station and staffing may not be able to accommodate development from the Project area. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would result in potentially significant impacts to CHP's current staffing levels and resources and may result in increased response times and reduced levels of service to the existing community.

Because the CHP station is centrally-located within the CHP's service area, it is not likely that a new CHP station would be needed as a result of the proposed Project. Given the current staff of 71 uniformed

² A fiscal impact report prepared for the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan found that implementation of Newhall Ranch would result in a favorable financial impact to Los Angeles County after fully funding all necessary services. For further information, please refer to Section 6.0, Fiscal Impacts, of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR and the related fiscal impact study.

personnel, the facility can accommodate an additional 29 uniformed personnel before the facility would reach capacity. (CHP, 2004.) If another CHP station is determined to be needed in the future, one could be accommodated within the mixed-use, commercial, and business park land use designations of the Specific Plan.

Through increased revenues generated by the land uses allowed by the Specific Plan (*via* motor vehicle registration and driver license fees paid by new on-site residents and businesses), funding for additional staffing and equipment would be available to the CHP and could be allocated by the State CHP office to the local station to meet future demands. In light of the increased state revenues projected to be generated by the proposed Project, any potentially significant impacts to CHP services would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified impacts related to law enforcement, and the mitigation measures previously identified in the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) are still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level (see above Conditions of Approval and **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, SP-4.17-1 and PS-1 (Specific Plan), and SP-5.0-61 (Newhall Ranch WRP)). No new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would have less-than-significant impacts under Significance Criterion 2.

4.18.6.2.2.3 *Schools*

Build-out of the Specific Plan, as facilitated by implementation of the proposed RMDP, would increase student populations within the Newhall, Castaic, and Hart Districts. In order to provide more efficient educational services, the existing elementary and junior high/middle school district boundaries would be reorganized, such that public elementary school education (kindergarten through sixth grade) would be provided to the Specific Plan area by the Newhall District, while public junior high school (seventh and eighth grades) and high school (ninth through twelfth grades) education would be provided by the Hart District.³ The Newhall District has agreed to annex the portion of the Project north of the Santa Clara River into its service area which adds one elementary school north of the Santa Clara River in addition to the four elementary schools proposed south of the Santa Clara River already within Newhall District boundaries. This reorganization also accommodates the Castaic District which opposes reorganization of its boundaries.

The County's Development Monitoring System impact assessment methodology assesses school impacts based on whether student generation resulting from build-out of the Specific Plan and other cumulative projects would be accommodated by school capacity (the number of classrooms). In accordance with this methodology, the number of classrooms which would be required as an indirect result of development of the proposed Project is calculated utilizing student generation factors and students per classroom standards. If the proposed Project's demand plus the demand for classrooms attributable to existing housing stock in the Santa Clarita Valley would exceed the existing supply plus planned school facilities, a significant impact to school services would exist. The school districts, in addition to assessing impacts

³ With regard to reorganizing the school district boundaries, the reorganization and current organization scenarios were previously analyzed in the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999).

based on school capacity, also assess school impacts based on the funds required to construct new facilities to accommodate the students generated by a project.

It is estimated that 6,404 elementary students, 1,893 junior high students, and 2,868 high school students would be added by build-out of the Specific Plan.

The applicant and the Newhall District have agreed to a school mitigation plan (see Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, Appendix 7.4, and Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR, Appendix 4.16), which establishes terms and provisions that assure the timely funding and construction of elementary schools to fully mitigate the Specific Plan's elementary school impacts, even if State matching funds are not available. In addition, Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1, SP-2, SP-3, SP-4 and SP-5 (**Subsection 4.18.7**) were adopted by the County in connection with its approval of the Specific Plan.

Implementation of the previously adopted mitigation measures would reserve sites for five elementary schools, one junior high school, and one high school. One of the elementary school sites is located north of the Santa Clara River on land presently within the Castaic District, and the other four are located south of the Santa Clara River on land presently within the Newhall District. With the proposed reorganization, the school north of the Santa Clara River would be annexed into the Newhall District. Each of the sites would be approximately seven usable acres in size when located adjacent to a public local park of at least five acres and with a joint-use agreement between the County and the Newhall District (and the Castaic District with no district reorganization). Otherwise, the school sites will be 10 acres of usable area. A joint use agreement allows a school and adjacent park to share space, thereby reducing the amount of land necessary for the school.

Compliance with the Hart District School Facilities Funding Agreement constitutes the entire extent of the Project applicant's obligation to provide the means necessary for the Hart District to obtain the school facilities needed to accommodate students generated by the Specific Plan. (See Mitigation Measure SP-4.16-3, above.) The details of the agreement provide sufficient funding to construct school facilities that would be needed to support development of the Specific Plan. As a result, compliance with the agreement would satisfy all of the proposed Project's obligations to the Hart District with respect to its junior and senior high school impacts, and ensure that the Specific Plan would not cause the Hart District to exceed its current student capacity thresholds. Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified school capacity impacts, and the mitigation measures previously identified and adopted by Los Angeles County are still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level. No new mitigation measures are required.

Potential construction-related and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new school facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that new school facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts.

Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified impacts related to schools, and the mitigation measures previously identified in the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) are still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to a less-than-

significant level (see **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5). No new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would have less-than-significant impacts under Significance Criterion 3.

4.18.6.2.2.4 Libraries

The Santa Clarita Valley area currently is underserved with regard to library facilities and services. The County Library staff has indicated that there are no current plans for facilities expansion due to lack of available funding. Build-out of the Specific Plan would increase the population of the Project area by approximately 64,535 people, which would increase the demand on library services provided to the Santa Clarita Valley and increase the existing need for additional facilities and books.

Mitigation Measure SP-4.19-1 (**Subsection 4.18.7**) was adopted by Los Angeles County in connection with its approval of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan, and was determined to be adequate to reduce project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Construction of these new libraries would provide the library services necessary to serve the future residents in the Specific Plan area. Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new library facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with the build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see, *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that new library facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts.

Implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in new or previously unidentified library facility impacts, and the mitigation measure previously identified and adopted by Los Angeles County is still adequate to reduce Project-related impacts to libraries to a less-than-significant level (see **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, SP-4.19-1). No new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed RMDP would have less-than-significant impacts under Significance Criterion 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the proposed SCP would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site, VCC, and a portion of the Entrada planning area. Potential impacts of the Specific Plan development on public services are discussed above.

Approximately 3.4 million square feet (msf) new nonresidential development would be facilitated within the VCC planning area. Impacts associated with the build-out of the approved commercial development were previously analyzed in the VCC EIR (April 1990). This evaluation concluded that no significant public service impacts would result from build-out of the VCC. A summary of the conclusions provided by the VCC EIR regarding potential public service impacts is provided in **Subsection 4.18.1.2.1**.

Implementation of the proposed SCP would facilitate the development of approximately 1,725 residential dwelling units and approximately 450,000 sf of commercial development on the Entrada planning area. The development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from the implementation of the Entrada project.

As presently proposed, one new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area. Providing a new fire station would substantially reduce the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from the development of the Entrada project. In conjunction with the environmental review and approval process for the entire Entrada project, Los Angeles County would require the Entrada project to comply with other standard fire protection standards, such as providing adequate amounts of fire suppression water and water delivery infrastructure, access to new development, vegetation management, and compliance with applicable building code requirements. It is anticipated that compliance with these development standards will reduce the fire protection impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 1,725 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by the proposed SCP would generate approximately 724 school-age children. As presently proposed, the Entrada project would provide one, or perhaps two, new school facilities. Providing new schools would substantially reduce the potential for school-related impacts resulting from the development of the Entrada project. It also is anticipated that compliance with existing development standards, such as the payment of school fees and/or compliance with previously adopted agreements with local school districts, would reduce the school-related impacts of the entire Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 1,725 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by the proposed SCP would result in a population increase of approximately 5,330 people, which would increase the demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, implementation of other standard Los Angeles County development requirements, and implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the entire Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public services facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with the build-out of Entrada that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that new public services facilities located on the Entrada site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the SCP would have less-than-significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.2.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of the proposed Project would result in the need for fire, police, library, and school services that are provided from facilities located off of the Specific Plan site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.5.2.1** and **4.18.5.2.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities, also are described in those sections. Implementation of the mitigation measures from the

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Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce potential impacts to public service facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 with Project implementation.

SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of the proposed SCP would facilitate build-out of the Specific Plan site and portions of the VCC and Entrada planning areas. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described above. Implementation of the mitigation measures from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR and the VCC EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 with Project implementation.

Table 4.18-6 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 2.

Type of Impact	Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts				Significance Finding
	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada None on VCC	64,535 NRSP+ 5,330 Entrada=69,865	11,165 NRSP +724 Entrada =11,889	64,535 NRSP+ 5,330 Entrada=69,865	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	69,865	11,889	69,865	

4.18.6.3 Impacts of Alternative 3 (Elimination of Planned Potrero Bridge and Additional Spineflower Preserves)

4.18.6.3.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 3 would reduce the amount of infrastructure developed on the Specific Plan site, with a corresponding decrease in facilitated residential and commercial development. As explained in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR, the RMDP component of Alternative 3 would result in the construction of 94,407 lf of bank stabilization along the east and west banks of the Santa Clara River and tributaries (versus 105,207 lf in the proposed Project), and 15 tributary bridges/road crossings (same as the proposed Project). The proposed Potrero Canyon Road Bridge across the Santa Clara River would not be constructed under this alternative.

Implementation of the RMDP infrastructure provided under Alternative 3 would not directly result in permanent residents inhabiting the Project area. During construction activities, police and fire services may be required for emergency situations. Construction workers would not place a substantial demand on libraries, schools, and other public services. Therefore, the RMDP that would be implemented under this alternative would have a less-than-significant impact on public services under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 3 would dedicate 221.8 acres of privately-owned land to CDFG as spinyflower preserves, representing a 54-acre increase when compared to the proposed Project. Implementation of the SCP under this alternative would not increase population, and thus would not directly increase the demand for public services. Therefore, implementation of the SCP under Alternative 3 would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.3.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 3 would facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan development facilitated by Alternative 3 would be reduced when compared to the development facilitated by the proposed Project. For example, a total of 20,433 dwelling units would be provided in the Specific Plan area, resulting in a population of approximately 63,038 that require law enforcement, fire protection/medical services, and library services. Alternative 3 also would generate approximately 6,299 elementary, 1,869 junior high, and 2,828 high school students. When compared to the proposed Project, the demand for public services would be slightly reduced; however, the reduction in urban-serving infrastructure and population on the Specific Plan site under Alternative 3 would not reduce the intensity of land uses on the Specific Plan site to a level that would substantially reduce the demand for public services as discussed in **Subsection 4.18.6.2.2** of this EIS/EIR.

Implementation of Alternative 3 would require the construction of new public services, similar to the proposed Project. Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public service facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that new public facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan under Alternative 3 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the SCP component of Alternative 3 would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site and on portions of the VCC and Entrada planning areas. Alternative 3 would result in less Specific Plan-related development than the proposed Project. Impacts of this alternative on public services would be reduced slightly when compared to the proposed Project. Potential impacts of the Specific Plan development on public services are discussed in **Subsection 4.18.6.2.2**.

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Implementation of Alternative 3 would facilitate completion of the build-out of the VCC commercial/industrial complex. Impacts to public services resulting from development on the VCC site were previously evaluated in the VCC EIR, and that analysis is summarized in **Subsection 4.18.1.2.1**.

Implementation of Alternative 3 would facilitate the development of approximately 1,125 residential units and approximately 450,000 sf of commercial development on the Entrada planning area. The development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from the implementation of the Entrada project.

One new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area, which would reduce substantially the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from the Entrada project site, as facilitated by Alternative 3. It is anticipated that compliance with standard development requirements will reduce the fire protection impacts of the entire Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 1,125 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 3 would generate approximately 564 school age children. It is anticipated that the school facilities provided by the Entrada project, as well as compliance with existing development standards, would reduce the school-related impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 1,125 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 3 would increase the population by approximately 3,476 people, which would increase the demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, the implementation of other standard County development requirements, and the implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the entire Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Implementation of the SCP and build-out of portions of the Specific Plan, VCC, and Entrada planning areas under Alternative 3 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.3.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 3 would result in the need for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.6.3.1** and **4.18.6.3.2**. The potential impact to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with this alternative are described in those sections. As discussed, implementation of the mitigation measures from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 with Alternative 3.

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SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 3 would facilitate new urban development on the Specific Plan site and on the VCC and Entrada planning areas. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.6.3.1** and **4.18.6.3.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described in those sections. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.16-1 through 5, 4.17-1, 4.18-1 through 4 and 4.19-1 from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR and the VCC EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 3, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

Table 4.18-7 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 3.

Type of Impact	Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts				Significance Finding
	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada None on VCC	63,038 NRSP + 3,476 Entrada= 66,514	10,996 NRSP+ 564 Entrada=11,560	63,038 NRSP + 3,476 Entrada= 66,514	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	66,514	11,560	66,514	

4.18.6.4 Impacts of Alternative 4 (Elimination of Planned Potrero Bridge and Addition of VCC Spineflower Preserve)

4.18.6.4.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 4 would reduce the amount of infrastructure developed on the Specific Plan site, with a corresponding decrease in facilitated residential and commercial development. As explained in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR, the RMDP component of Alternative 4 would result in the construction of 93,277 lf of bank stabilization along the east and west banks of the Santa Clara River and tributaries (versus 105,207 lf in the proposed Project), and 15 tributary bridges/road crossings (the same as the proposed Project). The proposed Potrero Canyon Road Bridge across the Santa Clara River would not be constructed under this alternative.

Implementation of the RMDP infrastructure provided under Alternative 4 would not directly result in permanent residents inhabiting the Project area. During construction activities, police and fire services

may be required for emergency situations. However, construction workers would not place a substantial demand on libraries, schools, or other public services. Therefore, the RMDP that would be implemented under this alternative would result in less-than-significant public service impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 4 would dedicate approximately 259.9 acres of privately owned land to CDFG as spineflower preserves, representing a 92-acre increase when compared to the proposed Project (Alternative 2). Under this alternative, a spineflower preserve would be established in the VCC planning area. Implementation of the SCP with this alternative would not increase the population and would not directly increase the demand for public services. Therefore, implementation of the SCP under Alternative 4 would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.4.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of Alternative 4 would facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan development facilitated by Alternative 4 would be reduced, as compared to the proposed Project. A total of 20,721 dwelling units would be provided in the Specific Plan area under Alternative 4, resulting in a population of approximately 64,028 that require law enforcement, fire protection/medical services, and library services. Alternative 4 also would generate approximately 6,364 elementary, 1,883 junior high, and 2,853 high school students. The magnitude of Specific Plan-related impacts upon public services would be reduced incrementally under this alternative. However, implementation of Alternative 4 would still require the construction of new public service facilities, similar to the proposed Project.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public service facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise) included in this EIS/EIR. It is anticipated that new public facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan under Alternative 4 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the SCP component of Alternative 4 would facilitate previously approved urban development on the Specific Plan site. Alternative 4 would result in less Specific Plan-related development than the proposed Project, and public services impacts would be similar to those described for the proposed Project.

Implementation of Alternative 4 would preclude build-out of the VCC planning area because the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the project site would make grading required to develop the remainder of the VCC project infeasible. Although Alternative 4 would preclude build-out, the resulting reduction in the demand for public services would not be substantial; the VCC project would not increase the residential population of the Project area.

Implementation of Alternative 4 would facilitate the development of approximately 1,125 residential units and approximately 450,000 sf of commercial development on the Entrada planning area. The

development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from implementation of the Entrada project.

One new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area, which would reduce substantially the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from the development on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 4. It is anticipated that compliance with standard development requirements will reduce the fire protection impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada project site would be less than significant.

The 1,125 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 4 would generate approximately 564 school-age children. It is anticipated that the school facilities provided by the Entrada project, as well as compliance with existing development standards, would reduce the school-related impacts of the entire Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 1,125 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 4 would increase the population by approximately 3,476 people, which would increase the demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, the implementation of other standard County development requirements, and the implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Implementation of the SCP and build-out of portions of the Specific Plan, and Entrada planning areas under Alternative 4 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.4.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 4 would result in the need for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.6.4.1** and **4.18.6.4.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with this alternative are described above in those sections. As discussed, implementation of the mitigation measures from the Specific Plan EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 4, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 4 would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site and in the Entrada planning area. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above. The potential impact to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described above. Implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5, SP-4.17-1, and SP-4.18-1 through SP-4.19-1 from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would

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reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 would occur with Alternative 4.

Table 4.18-8 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 4.

**Table 4.18-8
Alternative 4 Direct/Indirect/Secondary Significant Impacts**

Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts					
Type of Impact	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	Significance Finding
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada	64,028 NRSP + 3,476 Entrada= 67,504	11,101 NRSP+564 Entrada=11,665	64,028 NRSP + 3,476 Entrada= 67,504	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	67,504	11,665	67,504	

4.18.6.5 Impacts of Alternative 5 (Widen Tributary Drainages and Addition of VCC Spineflower Preserve)

4.18.6.5.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 5 would reduce the amount of infrastructure developed on the Specific Plan site, with a corresponding decrease in facilitated residential and commercial development. As explained in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR, the RMDP component of Alternative 5 would result in the construction of 89,658 lf of bank stabilization along the east and west banks of the Santa Clara River and tributaries (versus 105,207 lf in the proposed Project), and 15 bridges/road crossings (same as the proposed Project).

Implementation of the RMDP infrastructure provided under Alternative 5 would not directly result in permanent residents inhabiting the Project area. During construction activities, police and fire services may be required for emergency situations. However, construction workers would not place a substantial demand on libraries, schools, or other public services. Therefore, the RMDP proposed under this alternative would result in less-than-significant public service impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 5 would dedicate approximately 338.6 acres of privately owned land to CDFG as spineflower preserves, representing an approximate 171-acre increase when compared to the proposed Project. Under this alternative, a spineflower preserve would be established in the VCC planning area. Implementation of the SCP with this alternative would not

increase the population within the SCP areas, and would not increase the demand for public services. Therefore, implementation of the SCP under Alternative 5 would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.5.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of Alternative 5 would facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan development facilitated by Alternative 5 would be reduced when compared to the proposed Project. A total of 20,196 dwelling units would be provided in the Specific Plan area, resulting in a population of approximately 62,406 that require law enforcement, fire protection/medical services, and library services. Alternative 5 also would generate approximately 6,226 elementary, 1,847 junior high, and 2,796 high school students. The magnitude of Specific Plan-related impacts upon public services would be reduced incrementally under this alternative. However, implementation of Alternative 5 would require the construction of new public services facilities, similar to the proposed Project.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public service facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise) included in this EIS/EIR. It is anticipated that new public facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan under Alternative 5 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the SCP component of Alternative 5 would indirectly facilitate development on the Specific Plan site. Alternative 5 would result in less Specific Plan-related development than the proposed Project (Alternative 2), and impacts on public services would be slightly reduced when compared to the proposed Project.

Implementation of Alternative 5 would preclude build-out of the VCC project because the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC planning area would make grading required to develop the remainder of the VCC project infeasible. Although Alternative 5 would prevent build-out, the resulting reduction in the demand for public services would not be substantial; the VCC project would not increase the residential population of the Project area.

Implementation of Alternative 5 would facilitate the development of approximately 959 residential units and approximately 450,000 sf of commercial development on the Entrada planning area. The development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from the implementation of the entire Entrada project.

One new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area, which would reduce substantially the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from development on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 5. It is anticipated that compliance with standard development requirements would reduce the fire protection impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 959 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 5 would generate approximately 417 school-age children. It is anticipated that the school facilities provided by the Entrada project, as well as compliance with existing development standards, would reduce the school-related impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 959 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 5 would increase the population by approximately 2,963 people, which would increase the demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, the implementation of other standard County development requirements, and the implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Implementation of the SCP and build-out of portions of the Specific Plan and Entrada planning areas under Alternative 5 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.5.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 5 would result in the need for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described in **Subsections 4.18.6.5.1 and 4.18.6.5.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with this alternative are described in those sections. As discussed, implementation of the Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5, SP-4.17-1, and SP-4.18-1 through SP-4.19-1 from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 5, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 5 would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site and in the Entrada planning area. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 would occur with Alternative 5.

Table 4.18-9 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 5.

**Table 4.18-9
Alternative 5 Direct/Indirect/Secondary Significant Impacts**

Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts					
Type of Impact	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	Significance Findings
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada	62,406 NRSP + 2,963 Entrada=65,369	10,869 NRSP+ 417 Entrada=11,286	62,406 NRSP + 2,963 Entrada=65,369	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	65,369	11,286	65,369	

4.18.6.6 Impacts of Alternative 6 (Elimination of Planned Commerce Center Drive Bridge and Maximum Spineflower Expansion/Connectivity)

4.18.6.6.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 6 would reduce the amount of infrastructure developed on the Specific Plan site, with a corresponding decrease in facilitated residential and commercial development. As explained in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR, the RMDP component of Alternative 6 would result in the construction of 101,479 lf of bank stabilization along the east and west banks of the Santa Clara River and tributaries (versus 105,207 lf in the proposed Project), and 17 tributary bridges/road crossings (versus 15 bridges/road crossings in the proposed Project). In addition, the previously permitted Commerce Center Drive bridge would not be constructed under this alternative.

Implementation of the RMDP infrastructure provided under Alternative 6 would not directly result in permanent residents inhabiting the Project area. During construction activities, police and fire services may be required for emergency situations. However, construction workers would not place substantial demand on libraries, schools, or other public services. Therefore, the RMDP that would be implemented under this alternative would result in less-than-significant public service impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 6 would dedicate approximately 891.1 acres of privately owned land to CDFG as spineflower preserves, representing an approximate 724-acre increase when compared to the proposed Project. Under this alternative, a spineflower preserve would be established in the VCC planning area. Implementation of the SCP with this alternative would not increase the population, and would not directly increase the demand for public services. Therefore,

implementation of the SCP under Alternative 6 would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.6.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of Alternative 6 would facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan development facilitated by Alternative 6 would be reduced when compared to the proposed Project. A total of 19,787 dwelling units would be provided in the Specific Plan area, resulting in a population of approximately 61,142 that require law enforcement, fire protection/medical services, and library services. Alternative 6 also would generate approximately 6,094 elementary, 1,807 junior high, and 2,735 high school students. The magnitude of Specific Plan-related impacts upon public services would be reduced incrementally under this alternative. However, implementation of Alternative 6 would still require the construction of new public service facilities, similar to the proposed Project.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public service facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality, **Section 4.8**, Traffic, and **Section 4.9**, Noise) included in this EIS/EIR. It is anticipated that new public facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan under Alternative 6 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the SCP component of Alternative 6 would facilitate developments on the Specific Plan site. Alternative 6 would result in less Specific Plan-related development than the proposed Project, and impacts on public services would be reduced incrementally but would be generally similar to the public service impacts described for the proposed Project.

Implementation of Alternative 6 would preclude build-out of the VCC planning area because the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the project site would make grading required to develop the remainder of the VCC project infeasible. Although Alternative 6 would prevent build-out, the resulting reduction in the demand for public services would not be substantial; the VCC project would not increase the residential population of the Project area.

Implementation of Alternative 6 also would facilitate the development of approximately 425 residential units and approximately 450,000 sf of commercial development on the Entrada planning area. The development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from the implementation of the Entrada project.

One new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area, which would reduce substantially the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from the development of the Entrada project facilitated by Alternative 6. It is anticipated that compliance with standard development requirements would reduce the fire protection impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 425 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 6 would generate approximately 275 school-age children. It is anticipated that the school facilities provided by the Entrada project, as well as compliance with existing development standards, would reduce the school-related impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 425 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 6 would increase the population by approximately 1,313 people, which would contribute to an increased demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, the implementation of other standard County development requirements, and the implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Implementation of the SCP and build-out of portions of the Specific Plan and Entrada planning areas under Alternative 6 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.6.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 6 would result in the need for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.6.6.1** and **4.18.6.6.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with this alternative are described in those sections. As discussed, implementation of the mitigation measures from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 6, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 6 would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site and in the Entrada planning area. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off-site, as described above. The potential impact to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described above. Implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5, SP-4.17-1, SP-4.18-1 through SP-4.19-1 from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, less-than-significant secondary impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5 would occur with Alternative 6.

Table 4.18-10 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 6.

Table 4.18-10
Alternative 6 Direct/Indirect/Secondary Significant Impacts

Type of Impact	Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts				Significance Findings
	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada	61,142 NRSP+ 1,313 Entrada = 62,455	10,636 NRSP + 275 Entrada = 10,911	61,142 NRSP + 1,313 Entrada = 62,455	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	62,455	10,911	62,455	

4.18.6.7 Impacts of Alternative 7 (Avoidance of 100-Year Floodplain, Elimination of Two Planned Bridges, and Avoidance of Spineflower)

4.18.6.7.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 7 would reduce the amount of infrastructure developed on the Specific Plan site, with a corresponding decrease in facilitated residential and commercial development. As explained in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR, the RMDP component of Alternative 7 would result in the construction of 144,911 lf of bank stabilization along the east and west banks of the Santa Clara River and tributaries (versus 105,207 lf in the proposed Project), and 19 tributary bridges/road crossings (versus 15 in the proposed Project). The proposed bridge crossing the river at Potrero Canyon Road would not be constructed under this alternative. In addition, the previously permitted bridge across the Santa Clara River at Commerce Center Drive would not be constructed under this alternative.

Implementation of the RMDP infrastructure provided under Alternative 7 would not directly result in permanent residents inhabiting the Project area. During construction activities, police and fire services may be required for emergency situations. However, construction workers would not place substantial demand on libraries, schools, or other public services. Therefore, the RMDP that would be implemented under this alternative would result in less-than-significant public service impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 7 would dedicate approximately 660.6 acres of privately owned land to CDFG as spineflower preserves, representing an approximate 493-acre increase when compared to the proposed Project. Under this alternative, a spineflower preserve would be established in the VCC planning area. Implementation of the SCP with this alternative would not increase the population and would not directly increase the demand for public services. Therefore,

implementation of the SCP under Alternative 7 would not result in direct impacts to the physical environment under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.7.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the RMDP component of Alternative 7 would facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan development facilitated by Alternative 7 would be reduced when compared to the proposed Project. A total of 16,471 dwelling units would be provided in the Specific Plan area, resulting in a population of approximately 50,895 that require law enforcement, fire protection/medical services, and library services. Alternative 7 also would generate approximately 5,084 elementary, 1,510 junior high, and 2,284 high school students. The magnitude of Specific Plan-related impacts upon public services would be reduced. However, implementation of Alternative 7 would still require the construction of new public service facilities, similar to the proposed Project.

Potential construction- and operation-related impacts resulting from the development of new public service facilities would contribute incrementally to short- and long-term impacts associated with build-out of the Specific Plan that are described in other impact sections included in this EIS/EIR (see *e.g.*, **Section 4.7**, Air Quality; **Section 4.8**, Traffic; and **Section 4.9**, Noise). It is anticipated that new public facilities located on the Specific Plan site would not contribute substantially to Project-related construction and operation impacts. Therefore, implementation of the RMDP and build-out of the Specific Plan under Alternative 7 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of the SCP component of Alternative 7 would facilitate development within the Specific Plan site. Alternative 7 would result in less Specific Plan-related development than the proposed Project, and public services impacts would be reduced, when compared to the proposed Project, but still be significant.

Implementation of Alternative 7 would preclude build-out of the VCC planning area because the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC project site would make grading required to develop the remainder of the VCC project infeasible. Although Alternative 7 would prevent build-out, the resulting reduction in the demand for public services would not be substantial; the VCC project would not increase the residential population of the Project area.

Implementation of Alternative 7 also would facilitate development of approximately 852 residential units and approximately 51,000 sf of commercial development on a three-acre portion of the Entrada planning area. The development facilitated by the SCP would contribute to potentially significant public service impacts that may result from the implementation of the Entrada project.

One new fire station would be provided for the Entrada planning area, which would reduce substantially the potential for fire protection impacts resulting from the development of the Entrada project facilitated by Alternative 7. It is anticipated that compliance with standard development requirements would reduce the fire protection impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, fire protection impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 852 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 7 would generate approximately 491 school-age children. It is anticipated that the school facilities provided by the Entrada project, as well as compliance with existing development standards, would reduce the school-related impacts of the Entrada project to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, school impacts resulting from the development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

The 852 residential units on the Entrada planning area facilitated by Alternative 7 would increase the population by approximately 2,633 people, which would increase the demand for law enforcement and library services. It is anticipated that the payment of required development fees, the implementation of other standard County development requirements, and the implementation of requirements that may be identified during the environmental review and approval process for the Entrada project would reduce the impacts of the Entrada project on law enforcement and library services to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, law enforcement and library service impacts resulting from development facilitated by the SCP on a portion of the Entrada planning area would be less than significant.

Implementation of the SCP and build-out of portions of the Specific Plan and Entrada planning areas under Alternative 7 would not result in significant impacts under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

4.18.6.7.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 7 would increase the need for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site, as described above in **Subsections 4.18.6.7.1** and **4.18.6.7.2**. The potential impacts to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with this alternative are described in those sections. As discussed, implementation of the mitigation measures from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 7, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

SCP Secondary Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 7 would facilitate development on the Specific Plan site and in the Entrada planning area. This new development would increase the demand for fire, police, library, and school services from facilities located off site as described above. The potential impact to those services and facilities, and the physical impacts associated with the construction of new facilities are described. Implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-4.16-1 through SP-4.16-5, SP-4.17-1, and SP-4.18-1 through SP-4.19-1 from the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR would reduce impacts to facilities located off site to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, under Alternative 7, less-than-significant secondary impacts would occur under Significance Criteria 1 through 5.

Table 4.18-11 summarizes the potential for significant public service impacts to occur as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 7.

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Table 4.18-11
Alternative 7 Direct/Indirect/Secondary Significant Impacts

Type of Impact	Potential for Significant Public Service Impacts				Significance Findings
	Fire Protection (Number of new fire stations required)	Law Enforcement (additional residential population served)	Schools (students generated)	Libraries (additional residential population served)	
Direct	none	none	none	none	No Impact
Indirect	2 on the NRSP 1 on Entrada	50,895 NRSP + 2,633 Entrada=53,528	8,878 NRSP+491 Entrada=9,369	50,895 NRSP + 2,633 Entrada=53,528	Less than significant w/mitigation
Secondary	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	same as indirect	Less than significant w/mitigation
Total	3	53,528	9,369	53,528	

4.18.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

Although no significant impacts were identified in this section of the EIS/EIR, the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR, nonetheless, recommended implementation of mitigation measures for both the Specific Plan and the Newhall Ranch WRP (see **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, below), and those measures are still adequate to ensure that public service impacts resulting from the proposed Project and alternatives remain less than significant.

4.18.7.1 Mitigation Measures Already Required by the Adopted Newhall Ranch Specific Plan EIR

The County of Los Angeles previously adopted mitigation measures to minimize impacts to public services within the Specific Plan area as part of its adoption of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan and WRP. These measures are specified in the previously certified Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR and the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Plans for the Specific Plan and WRP (May 2003), and are summarized above in **Table 4.18-1**. In addition, these mitigation measures are set forth in full below, and preceded by "SP," which stands for Specific Plan.

SP-4.16-1 The Specific Plan developer shall reserve five elementary schools sites, one junior high school site and one high school site, of 7 to 10, 20 to 25, and 40 to 45 acres in size, respectively, depending upon adjacency to local public parks and joint use agreements.

SP-4.16-2 The developer of future subdivisions which allow construction will comply with the terms and conditions of the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land and Farming Company and the Newhall School District.

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- SP-4.16-3 The developer of future subdivisions which allow construction will comply with the terms and conditions of the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land and Farming Company and the William S. Hart Union High School District.
- SP-4.16-4 The developer of future subdivisions which allow construction will comply with the terms and conditions of the School Facilities Funding Agreement between The Newhall Land & Farming Company and the Castaic Union School District.
- SP-4.16-5 In the event that School District boundaries on the Specific Plan site remain unchanged, prior to recordation of all subdivision maps which allow construction, the developer of future subdivisions which allow construction is to pay to the Castaic Union School District the statutory school fee for commercial/industrial square footage pursuant to Government Code Sections 65995 and 65996, unless a separate agreement to the contrary is reached with the District.
- SP-4.17-1 As subdivision maps are submitted to the County for approval in the future, the applicant shall incorporate County Sheriff's Department design requirements (such as those pertaining to site access, site security lighting, *etc.*) which will reduce demands for Sheriff's service to the subdivisions and which will help ensure adequate public safety features within the tract designs.
- SP-4.18-1 At the time of final subdivision maps permitting construction in development areas that are adjacent to Open Area and the High Country SMA, a Wildfire Fuel Modification Plan shall be prepared and submitted for approval by the County Fire Department. The Wildfire Fuel Modification Plan shall include the following construction period requirements: (a) a fire watch during welding operations; (b) spark arresters on all equipment or vehicles operating in a high fire hazard area; (c) designated smoking and non-smoking areas; and (d) water availability pursuant to County Fire Department requirements. The wildfire fuel modification plan shall depict a fuel modification zone in conformance with the Fuel Modification Ordinance in effect at the time of subdivision. Within the zone, tree pruning, removal of dead plant material and weed and grass cutting shall take place as required by the County Forester. Fire resistant plant species containing habitat value may be planted in the fuel modification zone.
- SP-4.18-2 Each subdivision and site plan for the proposed Specific Plan shall provide sufficient capacity for fire flows of 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) residual pressure for a two hour duration for single family residential units, and 5,000 gpm at 20 psi residual pressure for a five-hour duration for multi-family residential units and commercial/retail uses, or whatever fire flow requirement is in effect at the time of subdivision and site plan approval.
- SP-4.18-3 Each subdivision map and site plan for the proposed Specific Plan shall comply with all applicable building and fire codes and hazard reduction programs for Fire Zones 3 and 4 that are in effect at the time of subdivision map and site plan approval.
- SP-4.18-4 The developer will provide funding for three fire stations to the Consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County (the "Fire District") in lieu of developer fees. The developer will dedicate two fire station sites for the two fire stations located in Newhall Ranch. The Fire District will dedicate the site for the fire station to be located at

the Del Valle Training Facility. Each fire station site will have a building pad consisting of a net buildable area of one acre. If the cost of constructing the three fire stations, providing and dedicating the two fire station sites, and providing 3-engines, 1 paramedic squad and 63 percent of a truck company exceeds the developer's developer fee obligation for the Newhall Ranch development as determined by the Fire District, the Fire District will fund the costs in excess of the fee obligation.

Two of the three fire stations to be funded by the developer will not exceed 6,000 square feet; the third fire station to be funded by the developer will not exceed 8,500 square feet. The Fire District, will fund the cost of any space/square footage of improvement in excess of these amounts as well as the cost of the necessary fire apparatus for any such excess square footage of improvements. The cost of three fire engines, a proportionate share of a truck and one squad to be provided by the developer will be determined based upon the apparatus cost at the time the apparatus is placed in service.

The Fire District and the developer will mutually agree to the requirements of first-phase protection requirements based upon projected response/travel coverage. Such mutual agreement regarding first-phase fire protection requirements ("fire protection plan") and the criteria for timing the development of each of the three fire stations will be defined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the developer and the Fire District. Delivery of fire service for Newhall Ranch will be either from existing fire stations or one of the three fire stations to be provided by the developer pursuant to this section. Prior to the commencement of the operation of any of the three fire stations, fire service may be delivered to Newhall Ranch from existing fire stations or from temporary fire stations to be provided by the developer at mutually agreed-upon locations, to be replaced by the permanent stations which will be located within the Newhall Ranch development. The developer and the Fire District will annually review the fire protection plan to evaluate development and market conditions and modify the Memorandum of Understanding accordingly.

SP-4.19-1 The developer will provide funding for a maximum of two libraries (including the site(s), construction, furniture, fixtures, equipment and materials) to the County Librarian. The developer will dedicate a maximum of two library sites for a maximum of two libraries located in Newhall Ranch in lieu of the land component of the County's library facilities mitigation fee, in accordance with the provisions of Section 22.72.090 of Section 2 of Ordinance No. 98-0068. The actual net buildable library site area required and provided by the developer will be determined by the actual size of the library building(s), the Specific Plan parking requirements, the County Building Code, and other applicable rules.

The total library building square footage to be funded by the developer will not exceed 0.35 net square feet per person. The developer's funding of construction of the library(s) and furnishings, fixtures, equipment and materials for the library(s) will be determined based on the cost factors in the library facilities mitigation fee in effect at the time of commencement of construction of the library(s).

Prior to County's issuance of the first residential building permit of Newhall Ranch to the developer, the County Librarian and the developer will mutually agree upon the library

construction requirements (location, size, funding and time of construction) based upon the projected development schedule and the population of Newhall Ranch based on the applicable number of average persons per household included in the library facilities mitigation fee in effect at the time. Such mutual agreement regarding the library construction requirements ("Library Construction Plan") and the criteria for timing the completion of the library(s) will be defined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the developer and the County Librarian. Such Memorandum of Understanding shall include an agreement by the developer to dedicate sufficient land and pay the agreed amount of fees on a schedule to allow completion of the library(s) as described below. The developer's funding for library facilities shall not exceed the developer's fee obligation at the time of construction under the developer fee schedule.

If two libraries are to be constructed, the first library will be completed and operational by the time of County's issuance of the 8,000th residential building permit of Newhall Ranch, and the second library will be completed and operational by the time of County's issuance of the 15,000th residential building permit of Newhall Ranch. If the County Librarian decides that only one library will be constructed, the library will be completed and operational by the time of County's issuance of the 10,000th residential building permit of Newhall Ranch.

No payment of any sort with respect to library facilities will be required under Section 2.5.3.d. of the Specific Plan in order for the developer to obtain building permits for nonresidential buildings.

Water Reclamation Plant

- SP-5.0-60 If construction of the WRP occurs while SR-126 is still a two-lane highway, a construction traffic management plan shall be prepared and implemented. This plan shall address site access, staging and storage areas, hours of construction, work crew parking, warning and traffic control signs and devices, flag men, temporary detouring, *etc.*, as appropriate.
- SP-5.0-61 Consult with the CHP and the Sheriff's Department to incorporate measures into the risk management and prevention plan to optimize their abilities to provide assistance in the event of a hazardous materials incident at the operating WRP site.
- SP-5.0-62 Prepare and implement worker safety programs in accordance with Cal-OSHA requirements.
- SP-5.0-63 Prepare and implement an "Integrated Emergency Response Plan" (IERP). The IERP provides procedures for personnel medical emergencies, evacuation procedures and mitigation and abatement procedures for hazardous chemicals. The plan must conform to multiple regulatory requirements, including Title 8 § 3220, Emergency Action Plan, § 3221, Fire Prevention Plan, § 5192 Emergency Response to Hazardous Substances Releases, and Title 22, §§ 66265.50-66265.56, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.
- SP-5.0-64 If construction of the WRP occurs while SR-126 is still a two-lane highway, a construction traffic management plan shall be prepared and implemented. This plan shall

address site access, staging and storage areas, hours of construction, work crew parking, warning and traffic control signs and devices, flag men, temporary detouring, etc., as appropriate.

- SP-5.0-65 Consult with the Fire Department and its Hazardous Materials Unit to incorporate measures into the risk management and prevention plan, to optimize its abilities to respond to a hazardous materials incident at the operating WRP site.
- SP-5.0-66 Prepare and implement worker safety programs in accordance with Cal-OSHA requirements.
- SP-5.0-67 Prepare and implement an "Integrated Emergency Response Plan" (IERP). The IERP provides procedures for personnel medical emergencies, evacuation procedures and mitigation and abatement procedures for hazardous chemicals. The plan must conform to multiple regulatory requirements, including Title 8 § 3220, Emergency Action Plan, § 3221, Fire Prevention Plan, § 5192 Emergency Response to Hazardous Substances Releases, and Title 22, §§ 66265.50-66265.56, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.

4.18.7.2 Mitigation Measures Already Required by the Adopted VCC EIR

The County of Los Angeles also adopted mitigation measures to minimize impacts to public services within the VCC planning area as part of its approval of the VCC project. These measures are found in the previously certified VCC EIR (April 1990), and are summarized above in **Table 4.18-2**, above. In addition, these mitigation measures are set forth in full below, and are preceded by "VCC-PS," which stands for Valencia Commerce Center - Public Services.

At the time of adoption, the VCC mitigation measures represented the best available mitigation imposed by Los Angeles County. Moreover, as noted in **Subsection 4.18.1.2.1**, above, additional environmental review will be conducted by Los Angeles County with respect to the VCC planning area, because the applicant recently submitted the last tentative parcel map for build-out of the VCC planning area. Implementation of the previously adopted, applicable VCC mitigation measures and additional mitigation requirements (*e.g.*, measures similar to those previously adopted for the Specific Plan area identified in **Subsection 4.18.7.1**, above) would ensure that potential impacts to public services within the VCC planning area are reduced to the extent feasible.

- VCC-PS-1 Project related tax base expansion will help to mitigate project related impacts.
- VCC-PS-2 Standard Fire Department requirements for hydrants, fire flow, access and design will be implemented.
- VCC-PS-3 Development of the site will potentially reduce the risk of fires from brush areas.
- VCC-PS-4 Access in the area will be improved with construction of new roadways during project development.
- VCC-PS-5 The project will participate in the fire mitigation funding program when it becomes operative in the region.
- VCC-PS-6 Roadway improvements would help alleviate congestion and improve response time.

VCC-PS-7 Many businesses will utilize on-site security services. Further, tenants may implement measures such as increased lighting and landscaping which will minimize concealment in order to increase defensible space.

4.18.7.3 Mitigation Measures Relating to the Entrada Planning Area

The County of Los Angeles has not yet prepared or released a draft EIR for the proposed development within the portion of the Entrada planning area that would be facilitated by approval of the SCP component of the proposed Project. As a result, there are no previously adopted mitigation measures for the Entrada planning area. However, the adoption and implementation of measures similar to those previously adopted for the Specific Plan area would ensure that potential impacts to public services are reduced to the extent feasible.

4.18.7.4 Additional Mitigation Measures Proposed by this EIS/EIR

The proposed Project and alternatives would not result in significant direct, indirect, or secondary public service impacts with implementation of the previously adopted mitigation measures referenced above. Nonetheless, as to law enforcement services, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors recently adopted a mitigation fee program for new residential, commercial, office, and industrial areas located within the unincorporated areas of north Los Angeles County, including the Santa Clarita Valley. To ensure that impacts on law enforcement services remain less than significant, this EIS/EIR recommends that the proposed Project and alternatives adopt the following additional measure:

PS-1 Prior to the issuance of building permits for commercial, office, and industrial development, and for single-family and multi-family residential development where a Capital Improvement/Construction Plan has been adopted, the applicant or designee shall pay the Los Angeles County Law Enforcement Facilities Mitigation Fee for north Los Angeles County.

4.18.8 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Table 4.18-12 presents a summary of the significance criteria relating to each of the Project alternatives, and the reduced level of impact that would be achieved for each alternative by applying the above mitigation measures.

4.18 PUBLIC SERVICES

**Table 4.18-12
Summary of Significant Public Service Impacts - Pre- and Post-Mitigation**

Significance Criteria	Applicable Mitigation Measures	Planning Area	Impact of Alternatives - Pre/Post-Mitigation							
			Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	
1. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection.	SP-4.18-1 SP-4.18-2 SP-4.18-3 SP-4.18-4 SP-5.0-63 SP-5.0-65 SP-5.0-67	NRSP	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		VCC	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		Entrada	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
2. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.	Conditions of Approval SP-4.17-1 PS-1 SP-5.0-61	NRSP	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		VCC	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		Entrada	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
3. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.	SP-4.16-1 SP-4.16-2 SP-4.16-3 SP-4.16-4 SP-4.16-5	NRSP	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		VCC	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		Entrada	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M

4.18 PUBLIC SERVICES

**Table 4.18-12
Summary of Significant Public Service Impacts - Pre- and Post-Mitigation**

Significance Criteria	Applicable Mitigation Measures	Planning Area	Impact of Alternatives - Pre/Post-Mitigation							
			Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	
4. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for Emergency Medical Services	SP-4.18-1 SP-4.18-2 SP-4.18-3 SP-4.18-4 SP-5.0-63 SP-5.0-65 SP-5.0-67	NRSP	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		VCC	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		Entrada	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
5. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for Library Services.	SP-4.19-1	NRSP	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		VCC	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
		Entrada	NI/NI	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M

SI/M = Significant Impact, but mitigated to less-than-significant level

NI = No Impact, and no mitigation required

4.18.9 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Implementation of the RMDP and SCP components of the proposed Project would not result in significant direct public service impacts and no additional mitigation measures are required. Significant indirect and secondary public service impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed Project and alternatives would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the mitigation measures previously adopted by Los Angeles County. No additional mitigation measures are required. With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the proposed Project and alternatives would not result in significant unavoidable impacts to the environment as a result of expanded or new public service facilities.